

WATER-PARIS: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 53-61 (53-61) Friday, 55-65 (55-65). Saturday, mainly dry, sunny (55-65). Sunday, mainly dry, sunny (55-65).  
ROME: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 51-59 (51-59). Friday, mainly dry, sunny (51-59). Saturday, mainly dry, sunny (51-59). Sunday, mainly dry, sunny (51-59).  
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Austria	19.8	Belgium	20.5	Denmark	20.5	France	20.5	Germany	20.5	Greece	20.5	Italy	20.5	Japan	20.5	Netherlands	20.5	Norway	20.5	Portugal	20.5	Spain	20.5	Sweden	20.5	Switzerland	20.5	Turkey	20.5	U.S. Military (Est.)	20.5	Yugoslavia	20.5
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**Militant Offensive Feared**

**British Troops, Protestants Fight for 3 Hours in Belfast**

May 4 (AP)—Key at Northern Ireland's station voted today a two-day-old strike of militant. Parapets, meanwhile, are planning to step up action with the British. The power men at the station near support the strikers is the Ulster Defense biggest of the Protestant organizations. Its next move after a battle with security forces in Belfast today. The first since the unionist action last night Monday.



Israeli troops stop and question an Arab taxi driver in Nablus after protest Wednesday.

**Vance Declares SALT Positions Are Unchanged**

By Robert Siner  
WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union have altered their basic positions on strategic arms limitation, nor have any new proposals been made, despite a month of intensive discussions, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today.

**Carter Visit To Europe Opens Today**

Enthusiasm, Suspicion Await U.S. President

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, May 4 (AP)—President Carter will be greeted upon his arrival in London tomorrow night by a Europe that is both enthusiastic and suspicious about him: enthusiastic because there is something in the Carter style that appeals to the Europeans; suspicious because there are strong doubts in Europe about his policies.

brought myself down... I have im-  
ached myself by resigning.

**Let Down the Country, Nixon Says on Television**

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Former President Richard Nixon said tonight that he had "let the American people down" in a cover-up while in the White House. The former president insisted, in a nationally televised address, that he had committed no criminal or impeachable offense because his deeds sprang, he said, from purely political motives.

However, there were indications the strike had gathered momentum. Some workers at Harland and Wolff, which employs 9,000 men, said only 20 per cent of the work force was operating.

The east coast port of Larn, a Protestant stronghold, remained closed for the second day. At least 30 per cent of Ulster's trade goes through Larn.

Police reported at least 350 cases of intimidation by the strikers. But a police spokesman said: "We are convinced that is just the tip of the iceberg."

The Rev. Ian Paisley appealed to Protestants to support the strike. However, Protestant sources said Mr. Paisley was increasingly at odds with the United Ulster Action Council's paramilitary allies over strike tactics.

This raised fears that the UDA commanders led by Andy Tyrre were taking over control of the campaign from Mr. Paisley and other politicians.

**Troops Guard Village Where 2 Died**

**West Bank Is Tense After Clashes**

By William E. Farrell

QABATIYA, Israeli-Occupied West Bank, May 4 (NYT)—This West Bank agricultural village of 12,000 Arabs remained tense and angry today after yesterday's clashes with Israeli occupation forces that left two villagers dead and four Arabs wounded.

The side road leading to Qabatiya, 35 miles north of Jerusalem, was heavily manned by Israeli soldiers who discouraged outsiders from entering the village but who did not bar them.

Village elders met at the mayor's office for a good part of the day while the dusty main street, the scene of the second of two confrontations yesterday between the Arabs and the Israelis, was crowded with refugee youths, some of whom gathered around a minibus that was peppered with bullet holes.

In other West Bank towns—Nablus, Ramallah and Jenin, an agricultural center a few miles north of here—protesters, mainly youths, held demonstrations. In Jenin, hundreds of youths stoned Israeli military vehicles and Jenin's mayor, Ahmed Shauki Mahmoud, told newsmen that the protesters had been dispersed by Israeli soldiers using tear gas.

The military command in Nablus announced the arrest of 66 Arabs on terrorism charges, the Associated Press reported. A spokesman for the West Bank military said tonight that there were no detentions in Jenin but that two protesters had been arrested in Ramallah. A curfew was imposed in Nablus, the most militant of the West Bank towns, he said.

Khaled el-Awad, the 28-year-old mayor of Qabatiya, which is a big producer of olive oil, said that the protests stemmed from reports that the ultra-nationalistic Gush Emunim, a Jewish group that believes that Jews have the right to settle anywhere in Judea and Samaria because they are part of the biblical Jewish homeland, was planning to establish a settlement in the nearby Dotan Valley.

The Dotan area is a fertile stretch of land and it is much prized by the residents of Qabatiya. Mayor Awad's description of yesterday's events did not differ significantly from basic information provided last night by the spokesman for the Israeli occupation forces, although the mayor (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

The United States has promised to lift the trade embargo after an exchange of embassies and a Vietnamese pledge to speed up and intensify the search for Americans missing in action, Associated Press reported.

Speaking to reporters, Mr. Phan Bien listed Vietnamese economic demands for the U.S. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Talks Adjourned  
The talks were adjourned for two weeks. The tone and content of the announcements indicated that no major progress had been made in the last two days on the issues still separating the two countries, and that Vietnam is prepared for protracted and difficult bargaining if necessary.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, who led the U.S. delegation, did not appear at the U.S. Embassy briefing. Mr. Smith sought initially to avoid discussion of the economic demands Vietnam had raised in the talks before acknowledging that the U.S. delegation had taken note of Vietnamese views.

On the politically sensitive issue of 3,500 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing or whose bodies are unaccounted for, the Vietnamese promised to expand their efforts to gather and provide information. One new name of an identified dead American was provided during the talks, Mr. Smith said.

"We think they have more information and that they can obtain more information, and they have indicated they will do so," Mr. Smith said in indicating that the United States was satisfied with the Vietnamese efforts and pledges.

"Continued Progress"  
While the United States expects "continued progress" on the missing-in-action question, he said that this no longer represents a precondition to the establishing of diplomatic relations.

"We're not setting any preconditions," Mr. Smith noted in response to several questions. "Continued progress on this is essential regardless of the state of our relations."

President Carter said in March that he "would aggressively move to admit Vietnam to the United Nations and also to normalize relations with them" if "we are convinced as a result of the negotiations and other actions on the part of the Vietnamese that they are acting in good faith."

The normalization of relations with China was a very complex problem, and that he intended to explore its ramifications during a visit to Peking later this year.

Vice-President Mondale would try to find out, at a meeting with Prime Minister John Vorster, how soon South Africa will move away from apartheid.

In answer to questions, Mr. Vance said that he expected discussions at Geneva to center on the Middle East and other issues rather than on arms limitations, but added that he did not want to predict "what will come out of these discussions."

On March 30, the Soviet Union sharply rejected U.S. arms limitations proposals that could have led to a sharp cutback in each nation's strategic arsenal. During the last month, President Carter and national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski have met with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin and there have been numerous exchanges with Moscow.

However, Mr. Vance said that during that time no new initiatives were made. "We merely reviewed existing proposals."

Asked whether this could be considered a "deadlock," the secretary replied: "Use whatever words you like."

Following his arrival tomorrow night, President Carter will spend Friday morning visiting the coal-mining area around Newcastle upon Tyne as a guest of Prime Minister James Callaghan. He returns to London Friday night for an official dinner for the visiting leaders. Missing at the dinner will be French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Saturday, the two-day summit meeting of the leaders of the United States, Britain, West Germany, Japan, Italy, Canada and France begins. Ostensibly, the men will be discussing economics, but a number of bilateral meetings are planned by the chiefs of state to discuss the major political problems affecting their countries.

Monday, President Carter will (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Members of Ethiopia's peasant militia fall in with weapons for inspection before a recent Addis Ababa parade.

**Congress Sets Delay in Overseas Tax Rise**

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Taxation of income in excess of the excluded amount at the higher rates that would apply if the exclusion were not made. Attempts to repeal these provisions totally have run into stiff opposition on both sides of Capitol Hill and are considered unlikely to be adopted.

One of the major provisions of the compromise adopted last year was the substantial simplification of the tax forms for those who use the standard deduction. This was accomplished by combining the standard deduction, the personal exemption and the existing \$35-a-person tax credit into a new table. It would enable an estimated 75 per cent of all taxpayers to determine their tax liability without arithmetical calculations by looking up the amount in the new table. That would eliminate most of the errors now found in returns, it is hoped.

Another provision would lower taxes for about 46 million Americans through changes in the standard deduction. However, about 1.7 million single taxpayers who make more than \$13,750 a year and use the standard deduction would have taxes increased by an average of \$50 per year.

Other Areas  
In other actions, the conferees: • Dropped from the final bill the \$50-a-person tax rebate, which President Carter abandoned three weeks ago on the ground that it was no longer needed to spur the economy.

• Provided that reductions in withholding from weekly paychecks, to reflect the new, larger (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

**North Sea Spill Cost \$57 Million**

OSLO, May 4 (UPI)—The Norwegian government disclosed today that the country had lost about 300 million kroner (\$57 million) in revenue as a result of the Ekofisk oil well blowout in the North Sea.

The industry and environment ministers were set to address the legislature Friday on the effects and implications of the mishap that sent an estimated 20,000 tons of crude oil spewing into the sea before the well was capped last weekend.

Political observers said that the incident was bound to affect the country's eventual decision on drilling along the 624 parallel, along the four-fifths of Norway's coastline.

promote measure in provision from the ion of the bill which language in last year's Act that applied tax aricans abroad retro-income earned last

isions of last year's will now apply to ned this year and include: ion of the income ex-Americans working 5,000, except for work-chnities. e foreign taxes paid duced amount not al-a credit against U.S. es.

**To Fill Deficit Left by U.S. Cutoff**

**Ethiopian Ruler Seen Seeking Arms Aid in Kremlin Talks**

MOSCOW, May 4 (Reuters)—Ethiopia's head of state Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, whose country last month severed its 20-year military alliance with the United States, met Kremlin leaders today to explore prospects for closer ties.

Observers said the prospects were good. After arriving here on his first official visit to Moscow, Col. Mengistu began talks with President Nikolai Podgorniy and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Observers said they probably discussed Moscow aid to make up for the deficit left by the U.S. arms cutoff.

President Carter later stopped all arms deliveries to Ethiopia. The move affected nearly \$100 million worth of previously approved supplies, including F-5E fighter planes and M-60 tanks.

Col. Mengistu will spend between three and five days here, an Ethiopian spokesman said. It is his first trip abroad since he became head of state in February after a power struggle in which his predecessor and six other members of the Military Council were killed.

Last week, Pravda identified Ethiopia's opponents as "separatist, subversive elements, counter-revolutionaries, internal reactionaries, unnamed imperialist powers and neighboring reactionary regimes."

But while Moscow has publicized Col. Mengistu's allegations of Egyptian-backed Sudanese aggression against his country, it has been reticent about Ethiopia's long-standing and bitter territorial dispute with Somalia, which has a friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union.

There has been speculation here about Soviet mediation between the two neighbors, although some diplomats believe Moscow could be becoming cautious while Somalia is being wooed by wealthy, conservative Arab states.

There have been reports in the West that the Soviet Union has already concluded a secret military aid agreement with Ethiopia. The Soviet-made tanks and arms said to have been sent so far are believed to be inferior in quality to those that Somalia has received.



## Accounting, Security Faulted

## Missing Uranium, Plutonium Cited in Report to Congress

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, May 4 (NYT).—The General Accounting Office told Congress this week that commercial nuclear facilities in the United States were not able to account for thousands of pounds of highly enriched uranium and plutonium.

In addition to faulting the accounting procedures of the private companies, the GAO said its investigation of a sampling of three facilities had found shortcomings in the security systems intended to prevent terrorists from seizing highly dangerous materials.

In a related development, The New York Times has obtained a government report summarizing an incident in 1965 when a nuclear facility in Apollo, Pa., was unable to account for 381.5 pounds of highly enriched uranium enough to serve as the atomic material for at least 10 bombs.

## No FBI Inquiry

Although independent investigations by the Atomic Energy Commission and the GAO were unable to discover precisely what happened to the uranium, the summary of the case shows that on Feb. 23, 1966, the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that it would not make its own investigation since there was no evidence that the uranium had been stolen.

Rumors that the Apollo facility may have been the target of international thieves have circulated in the nuclear community for many years, but government officials insist there was no evidence of what is known in the industry as "a diversion."

Those rumors were revived last week when a formerly high-ranking U.S. intelligence official said he had seen reports several years ago that Israel had obtained some quantities of uranium in the United States by "surreptitious and illegal means."

## Mystery Ship

His comment was contained in a dispatch concerning a ship carrying 200 tons of uranium ore that disappeared from the high seas in November, 1968, and that some intelligence officials in Europe and the United States believe ended up in Israel. The Israeli government has denied that it obtained the missing uranium ore being shipped from Antwerp, via Amsterdam, to Genoa.

In Brussels on Monday, the European Economic Community officially confirmed reports that the uranium had mysteriously disappeared.

The GAO, in an unclassified version of a report on the security of commercial nuclear fuel facilities, said that, since such facilities had begun operating in 1955, "thousands of kilograms of special nuclear materials"—highly enriched uranium and plutonium—cannot be accounted for. There are 22 pounds in a kilogram. Experts estimate that only 36 pounds of enriched uranium or 13 pounds of plutonium are required to make a nuclear weapon.

## Cracking the System

Government and industry officials contend that all or virtually all of the special nuclear material is missing only in the sense that it has become imbedded in processing machinery or lost in the relatively crude statistical methods used to keep track of it.

The GAO said that, "although these quantities do not neces-

sarily denote lost or stolen material, the fact that it is missing greatly detracts from the integrity of the safeguards system."

The GAO report, made public after a hearing of the House Commerce subcommittee on energy and power, discussed a recent situation in which a "significant amount of plutonium had gone unaccounted for for about 1 1/2 months."

## Another Probe Cited

"Although physical security procedures such as access and exit controls helped assure that the material was not removed from the plant, the licensee was able to account for the loss of plutonium, the loss was due to clerical error, to measurement inaccuracies or actual theft," the GAO reported.

Monday's report parallels a GAO investigation completed last August concluding that government nuclear facilities—like the commercial ones—were also unable to account for thousands of pounds of uranium and plutonium.

The incident involving the nuclear facility in Apollo was first noted on April 30, 1965, when an inventory discovered a shortage of more than 100 pounds of highly enriched uranium used for naval reactors. A second investigation in early November, however, showed that almost 400 pounds of the uranium could not be accounted for since the plant began operating in 1957.

## Right Hits Suarez Decision To Run as Centrist in June

MADRID, May 4 (UPI).—Conservatives, stung by the announcement that Premier Adolfo Suarez is throwing his weight to the middle-of-the-road parties in the June 15 general elections, accused him today of disloyalty to the Franco regime and of refusing to speak clearly on the problems facing Spain.

Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a leader of the rightist Popular Alliance, challenged the Premier to a televised debate so that Spain's 22 million voters "can form their own opinion" on what he called Mr. Suarez's "confused" views.

His challenge followed by a few hours Mr. Suarez's announcement in a televised speech that he had decided to end his political neutrality and run for a seat in the lower house of the new parliament as an independent candidate aligned with a new election front of 15 center parties.

The candidacy of the Premier dealt a blow to the hopes of Mr. Fraga's Popular Alliance to emerge as the most powerful parliamentary bloc from Spain's first free elections in 41 years.

Many politicians agreed that it was a decisive move, likely to swing the elections in favor of the center parties.

Mr. Fraga, 59, an information minister under the late dictator Francisco Franco, charged that Mr. Suarez's speech last night was "unjust and ungrateful for the [Franco] past, confused and insufficient in regard to the present and totally obscure in regard to the future."

But, at the same time, the Popular Alliance announced that it was dropping a plan to chal-



Jack Wallcroft, a member of the staff at No. 10 Downing Street, prepares for summit.

## Europe Awaits Carter With Mixed Feelings

(Continued from Page 1)

attend a four-power "Berlin" meeting with leaders of Britain, France and West Germany, before flying on to Geneva for an afternoon meeting with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad. He returns to London Monday night and will attend the opening session of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Tuesday.

It will be the President's first trip abroad since his election and probably his only trip abroad dur-

ing the year. He made an attempt to reach West European public opinion this week through television and newspaper interviews in which he stressed his "unwavering commitment" to human rights, which he said he would maintain "until the last day I am in office."

With a show of modesty in the European television interviews, he pointed out that the leaders of France, Britain, West Germany and Japan all were former finance ministers. "I am not an expert on finance," he said. "I expect to learn a lot from them."

## Economic Shadows

There are several shadows over this meeting, and one of them is economic. The Carter administration made an attempt in February to persuade West Germany to relax its economy, and was rebuffed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The U.S. position has now swung around closer to Bonn's position, but this in turn has distressed leaders of the weaker European economies, France, Britain and Italy.

A second shadow is the wide divergence in nuclear policies. The differences between Washington and Bonn over exports of nuclear technology are well known, but France and Britain two nations heavily committed to the development of reprocessing and fast reactor (breeder) technology, have also expressed concern over the Carter policy.

In his interview with four European newspapers, La Stampa, Le Monde, Die Zeit and The Times, Mr. Carter attempted to clarify his approach to Eurocommunism, following criticism from both France and Italy over U.S. contacts with Communists.

"European citizens are perfectly capable of making their own decisions," said the President. "We can encourage that process, not by interfering in electoral procedures within countries themselves, but making the system work ourselves."

Still other problems must be overcome if this meeting is to avoid the disappointment of the last economic summit meeting, 11 months ago in Puerto Rico.

That meeting, which lasted only 24 hours, was regarded by all delegations as having accomplished nothing. The first economic summit meeting was held in November, 1975, in France, and was more successful.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has dramatized some of the internal divisions of the European nations by his objections to the participation of Roy Jenkins, president of the European Commission, at some of the summit sessions, and by his decision not to stay over for the opening NATO meeting Tuesday.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will protest the Jenkins presence at the official dinner Friday night by not arriving until Saturday.

As of now, Mr. Jenkins, and through him all the small nations of the European Economic Community represented on the commission.

Italy Communist Gets Visa to U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—The U.S. government is authorizing a visa for a leading Italian Communist who plans to make speeches to various foreign policy groups in the United States.

The decision to approve a visa for Carlo Santoro, a regional representative of the Communist party, was made on a high level and marks a clean break from the policy on foreign Communist leaders followed by former administrations, who often waived legal provisions that bar Communists from visiting this country, but only on condition that they would not make speeches.

Asked if the decision denoted a new attitude, a State Department official said: "Santoro is coming to the United States in a personal capacity as an academic, and granting a visa to him is consistent with past practice."

But a spokesman for the Council on Foreign Relations disputed this, saying: "This was a test case."

## 19 More Vietnamese Flee to Japan by Sea

TOKYO, May 4 (UPI).—A

Liberian tanker has docked in Tokyo carrying 19 more refugees who fled Vietnam in a small boat and were picked up at sea, the Ministry of Justice disclosed today.

They raised to 157 the number of escapees from Vietnam to arrive in Japan since April 6. All have fled the country in fishing boats. Another 79 are due May 13 when the Japanese freighter Kozan Maru docks at the port of Ishinomaki in northern Japan.

## Farming Drastically Limited

## Rhodesian Blacks Suffering in War Zone

By Jack Foisie

KEEP 21, Rhodesia, May 4.—The black boy lay under a blanket, shaking and whimpering. Eight years old but weighing no more than a healthy 2-year-old, the boy was brought to the hospital near death from malnutrition, a casualty of Rhodesia's "protected villages" program that guards rural blacks from guerrillas but prevents them from raising enough food to survive above a starvation level.

Now being fed skim milk, sugar and protein-rich unfermented local beer, the boy will survive, Dr. Jim Watt said. "But he undoubtedly will be retarded physically and mentally," the doctor added.

Dr. Watt is one of two Salvation Army doctors who operate the 150-bed Howard Hospital next to Keep 21, a protected village of 250 blacks. From guerrilla-threatened areas, the blacks have been gathered to live in a closely confined life under the protection and discipline of Rhodesia's white-minority government.

In Salisbury, 51 miles south, authorities refused to say how many protected villages have been built in the insurgent areas.

## 216 Villages

There are known to be 21 in the Chiweshe Tribal Trust Territory, a 300-square-mile reservation served by Howard Hospital. And there are believed to be 195 throughout the northern one-third of Rhodesia, which is populated by an estimated 250,000 blacks.

The program is being expanded into other regions where black nationalist guerrillas are making headway. The strategy of isolating the "general population" is as controversial in Rhodesia as it was in Vietnam, where such settlements were called strategic hamlets.

The first protected villages in Rhodesia were built in 1974. Keep 21 was one of them.

In Southeast Asia, the U.S. Command specified certain jungle areas outside the hamlets as Viet Cong-infested, designated them free-fire zones and allowed U.S. forces to "shoot anything that moves" wearing black pajamas. Unfortunately, peasants wore the same clothes as the Viet Cong guerrillas. The program backfired.

## Living Patterns

Dr. Watt has been at Howard Hospital for six years. In his practice throughout Chiweshe Territory, he found that the protected villages were built, he has observed changes in traditional African life caused by enforced life in the villages.

"There would have been an increase in malnutrition even if there weren't protected villages," he said. "The war has limited farm production."

But the government's decision to break up the pattern of tribal living—in which families were scattered and their assigned plots of farmland were near their homes—has further increased the difficulty of raising food. Even in good times, food production often was at subsistence level in the tribal areas.

"Our area, the problem is the distance the people must walk to their fields now that they are confined at night to the PTVs (protected villages)," Dr. Watt explained.

## Work Time Reduced

"Some people must take maybe two hours to get to their fields. Their time to work is reduced, and for people on the border of malnutrition their strength is reduced."

Their absence from the fields at night also leaves the crops exposed to destructive forces. "Cattle are normally fenced in," Dr. Watt said, "but all it takes is a cow on the loose, or a band of baboons, and a tremendous amount of crop damage is done. Poor people with small landholdings have had all their crops destroyed in one night."

Nor does the government provide food for protected villages, even during emergencies.

## Government Warning

This uncompromising attitude is illustrated by a warning to rural blacks in the district of Chipinga, in southeast Rhodesia, where protected villages are planned. Signed by D.W. Duplooy, district commissioner, and dated April 4, the leaflet read in part:

"I remind you that even in these difficult times you will have to pay your tax, (livestock) dip fees, school fees, bus fares, clinic fees, etc. Many of you will have to buy food, clothing and blankets for the winter."

"Understand the position very clearly. The government will not feed you in the protected villages. Your problems have been recognized by the government, and to help you earn cash before the cold winter months when there is no work, you are informed that all further movement to protected villages in your areas has been stopped to allow you time to go to work. I am trying to help you to help yourselves."

## Endemic Diseases

The government provides the villages with rudimentary sanitation, a water supply and a perimeter chain-link fence, which is usually lighted and is often the only electric installation for miles around. Armed self-

## defense units, with white officers, have orders to shoot without challenge anyone outside the compound at night.

The villages, leaving their round houses mud walls and thatched roofs in the countryside, must build new houses in the crowded enclosure. Keep 21 is about a city block in area.

Although officially considered sensitive institutions because they bring foreigners to a troubled

area, Howard Hospital an companion. Salvation schools are supported partly by Rhodesian government, but the list of nutritional U.S. fund-raising church, but the list of nutritional used in the center would be popular in those countries. They include white ants caterpillars.

© Los Angeles Times

## Mondale Reportedly to Urge Vorster to Drop Apartheid

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, May 4 (NYT).—Vice-President Mondale will emphasize at a meeting with Prime Minister John Vorster in Vienna May 19 the administration's conviction that South Africa must abandon apartheid, officials said yesterday.

The Vice-President's first goal, the officials said, would be to make certain that Mr. Vorster understands that he cannot "buy" U.S. silence about conditions in South Africa by helping to resolve the problems of South-West Africa and Rhodesia.

## Harmony, Cooperation

Two high-level administration officials said in separate interviews that Mr. Mondale would stress the necessity for changes in South Africa as a prerequisite for bringing conditions of racial harmony and cooperation to the whole region.

Officials involved with the development of the administration's policy on southern Africa have been concerned recently with the elimination of two misperceptions they attribute to the South African government.

One is the notion that South Africa's cooperation in resolving the problems of Rhodesia and South-West Africa would be regarded by the United States as an easing of pressures on Pretoria by the United States and its allies to carry out racial reforms in its own country.

The other is the belief that

the President's decision to sign Mr. Mondale's speech would signal the demise of Mr. Young, the chief delegate to the United Nations, as a polemic tributor and a softer on apartheid.

## Minimal Criticism

In the Ford administration, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had given priority to "South Africa's condition for solutions in H and South-West Africa," a made only minimal pro-criticism of apartheid, approach has been through completely, officials said.

As for Mr. Young, the noted with satisfaction yesterday's announcement that Carter had emphasized Mr. Mondale's "key" African policy would be opened in close coordination with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mr. Young.

Although the two men never directly linked, on South Africa's concess South-West Africa, not officially disclosed, smooth way for Mr. Mondale to Mr. Vorster in Vienna, said.

Under pressure of the States and four other nations, South Africa has edly decided to delay its granting independence to West Africa in defiance United Nations.

## Delay in Overseas Tax Ri Set by Congress Conferees

(Continued from Page 1)

standard deduction, will start June 1.

• Dropped a Senate provision allowing about \$3.5 million "heads of households" (chiefly divorced persons) to claim the new \$2,000 deduction. They will be treated as single taxpayers and will only get the \$2,000 standard deduction.

Continued for a year, to the end of 1978, the "general" tax credit for all taxpayers of \$35 a person or 3 percent of the first \$9,000 of taxable income.

• Continued for a year the 10-percent "earned income credit" paid to families with children and with salaries of under \$4,000, and dropped a House provision to permit the credit for persons who get more than half their income from welfare.

• Continued for a year existing 1975 corporate cuts, which tax the first \$35,000 of corporate income at 20 percent, the next \$25,000 at 22 percent and everything above that at 48 percent.

• Agreed to a one-year delay

on the abolition of sick

• Agreed to a tax when a home is used for day care services to the handicapped.

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